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THE TIMES.

BY CLARK H. GREEN.

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For the Glasgow Times.
WESTON, Mo., June 20, 1852.

MR. GREEN:—As the Fourth Congressional District and the political confusion which exist therein at present, appears to interest all parts of the State, I give such items as I have been able to pick up. Birch and King are waging a war of words scarcely equalled in scurrility in the annals of political interest. Amidst the confusion and personality and even violence of the strife, it is hard to tell the result; if anything is certain both will be defeated. Judge Birch has been addressing the people in this part of the district; the Judge is a man of words and the feeling of desperation produced by the certainty of defeat has subtracted nothing from that everlasting jargon of words which his friends call eloquence, and hence on all occasions at cross road, &c., the public are served with a speech of from two to four hours. The Judge is particularly caustic upon his old friends, the whigs, and on every occasion walks into their quarters in a scanner terrible—to himself, but thus far I think without harm to others; in this connection the Judge in one of his speeches informed us that Gen. John B. Clark of Howard, sickened with the corruptions of the whig party had recently boldly marched out. From the manner of the speaker at the moment I was impressed with the belief he considered this an important announcement, but am equally happy to say there was no sensation in the crowd, no one renounced allegiance to the whig party, and but few present knew any thing of the General, and those who did know rather regarded him as a "medium" between parties than a genuine whig, for several years past. The Judge upon one occasion permitted his eloquence, alias words, to get the better of his feelings and he was only relieved by a flood of tears—the last device of a demagogue. Gov. King relies mainly upon the fact that he is, rather than that he has been the nominee of the Gallatin convention, that he was swindled by Barnes, Graves and others, that a clear majority of the democratic party had declared for him. He does not neglect his friend Judge B., but on all occasions walks into him with "perfect freedom" and in a manner rather terrific to renegades, drawing the documents and thereby establishing the Judge's former whig notions.

Major Oliver, the whig candidate, has also been with us. His speech in this town did him great credit, and the impression was general among the whigs that he is a gentleman of fine talents, unassuming in his manners, and well qualified to represent us in Congress; the whigs are content and will earnestly support the Major, and there is scarcely a doubt of his election. So goes political matters in the Fourth Congressional district; the democrats are very equally divided between King and Birch. The Jefferson City platform does not appear to suit the 4th district, and the violence of the "Wings" is greater now than at any former period; but nothing has as yet been said concerning the State ticket, and I am unable to determine what effect the quarrel may have on the nominees.

NORTH WEST.

The Democratic papers induce in a good deal of high-flown talk about General Pierce's exploits in the battle of Chippewa. But Gen. Wool says in his report: "I have to assert that the battle had been won more than an hour before Gen. Pierce's brigade, or any other supports, reached the ground; that I had been nearly that length of time engaged in collecting the wounded and dead; that Pierce's brigade did not approach El Molino to replace Garland and to occupy that captured work until two hours after its arrival, that it was not in the sense used, interposed between Garland's brigade, and the retreating enemy, that enemy having retreated three hours before."

Daniel Webster was born at Salisbury, N. H., January 18, 1782, and is now in his 71st year.

The Maine liquor law was lost in the Connecticut House on the 16th.

Col. Benton's Last Speech.

Extracts from Col. Benton's speech, delivered in St. Louis on Saturday evening, the 26th ult., on the present condition of the Democratic party in Missouri.

CITIZENS! I take this opportunity to present my view of the present condition of the Democratic party in Missouri. At the close of the last session of the General Assembly that condition was good. The nullifiers, under the name of Anti-Benton's—the leaders of the party—had shown themselves to be anti-Democratic, treacherous and venal. They refused all consultation with the Democracy—refused all submission to the majority—joined the whigs—and sold out to them, for a division of the spoil, all the offices of the State. Those who acted in that way, separated themselves from the party; the actors in that treachery, their abettors, and all who approved their conduct, separated themselves from the party; and we were done with them forever. They not only separated themselves from the Democracy, but from the sound part of their own associates. Every Anti-Benton whose opposition was not personal and malicious, and whose heart was not treacherous and venal, condemned their conduct, were ready to quit them forever, and to return, without bargain and further arrangement, to the democratic party to which they belonged, and from which they should never have departed.

This left the malignants alone—separated from the democracy, separated from the honest men of their own party, too few in number ever to put up a separate ticket in the State for any office, no longer with power to betray us, and with no other resource than to incorporate themselves with the whigs, from whose ranks many of them had come for the sake of office, and to whom they were always ready to sell for the sake of office. In this state of their degradation and destitution, we were done with them. The democracy was purified, regenerated, invigorated—strong, powerful and omnipotent. We had nothing in the world to do but to let things alone, and proceed with our elections as if there was no domestic enemy in the State. Unhappily, the idea of a "union and harmony" convention was started—adopted—acted upon; and the result is known. The serpent was brought back into the garden; and with him, sin, was and death. The malignants were admitted to an equality of power—immediately took command—and by every trick and fraud, and open violations of instructions, picked and fabricated whatever nominations they pleased, always taking care to thwart the democracy; and then made two platforms—one for show and deception—the other for use and application—and the basis of this latter the proscription of Benton, and all his prominent friends, including under that term "prominent" every friend that was true.

This was the result of the Jefferson City convention for "union and harmony" a proscription of every true man of the Democratic party; and that by a handful of old secession nullifiers of '33, '41 and '49—of renegade whigs and turn-coat Democrats—old traitors who sold the democracy to the Whigs last winter, and who will do it again the first day they have the chance and can get their price. And what was done at Jefferson City has been followed up by the malignants all over the State—in every county, and every Congress district, in which they have a squad to pack and cheat Conventions, to fabricate proxies, and promulgate lies. In this way, they have got confusion and distraction in almost every county in the State, and in every Congress district, but one; and run candidates as helps to the Whigs in every place where they are too weak to do anything for themselves.

But there is such a thing as ever-doing the work; and the old malignants have overdone it. They have undecieved those who honestly believed in "union and harmony,"—undecieved the good men of their own party as well as the too confiding Democracy; and now the rule of action is open and mutual. They are against Benton and all his friends, and Benton and all his friends are against them. On this rule, established by the old malignants themselves, the elections are now to be fought out; and let no man who calls himself a friend to Benton or the Democracy receive blows without returning them.

Applying this rule to the State ticket: there are three names upon it classified as traitors. I have not heard whether they go with the malignants in this renewal of the war—this wooden horse stratagem of "union and harmony" at Jefferson City, to get our camp in the guise of friends, to accomplish by treachery what they could not do by force. I have not heard whether the allies on the State ticket have taken their side in this new phase of the war. It is for themselves to do it, and to show which side of the rule they take; and to suit the action to the word.

But there is one of the three who so far as I am concerned, will have a separate and particular little account of his own to settle. It is the citizen who was nominated for Treasurer, and who in company with Fox Jackson and others, in May 1849, signed an epistle in which Benton was called a traitor! and which citizen, at that time was holding an office which Benton gave him—thus adding ingratitude to calumny. I do not see how he can settle this account. Mere voting against the malignants and their rule will not do it; and thus, between him and Enos B. Cordell, whig, if no good democrat comes forward, so far as my volition is concerned, the whig may take the Treasury. Party machinery never did, and never shall, make me dishonest myself.

I proceed to another branch of our elections.

On the Congress ticket there are names of two individuals the objections to whom rise above themselves, and reach the insti-

tutions of our country. I am a friend to popular representative government, and wish to see it preserved by being kept respectable. The House of Representatives is the immediate organ of the people, and the one upon the composition of which depends mainly the solution of the question of the capacity of the people for self-government. That question has been seriously compromised of late by unfortunate elections to the House. De Toqueville, a Democrat himself, and writing with a view to promote Democracy in Europe, was dreadfully shocked at the sight of the House, and compelled to bear unwilling testimony against his favorite principle. He says, in his work upon American Democracy, a work which is received as authority all over Europe: "On entering the House of Representatives at Washington City, one is struck with the vulgar demeanor of that great assembly." He goes on to account for this low condition of the popular branch of the national legislature in the direct vote which the people give for the members, implying their inability to make good choice. He says: "The only reason which appears to me adequately to account for it, is that the House of Representatives is elected by the people directly." This is mortifying testimony from a friend, and injurious as well as mortifying; and which the honor and safety of Republican government requires to be corrected by excluding the few unit characters which bring discredit upon the whole body. I hold Birch and Green to be of this class, and that the honor and safety of Republican government requires them to be kept out of the House. If no Democrats can be elected in their districts, let the Whigs take it. Better to have brief Whig representation than a permanent injury to Democratic government; both Birch and Green were for the whig Senator elected at the last session of the legislature; and let them have the benefit of their own rule.

There is one other gentleman on the Democratic Congress ticket, whose complexion is doubtful, both as concerns his political caste and his nomination; it is Mr. Lamb. It is made a question to what side he belongs in this renewal of the war of the old malignant nullifiers on the old Democracy, who were saving the State from Whiggery and secession, while they were laboring to give it to both. In the debatable position, Mr. Lamb should declare himself and suit the action to the word, as no debatable man is fit to be trusted by the Democracy in any office. It is also said that his nomination was fraudulent, and in the absence of the strong Democratic county of St. Charles, if so, he should submit to another trial with Mr. Bay, or some other candidate—as no Democrat ought to hold on to a fraudulent or *ex parte* nomination.

Of the other Congressional districts I say nothing—being a party concerned in one, and Mr. Phelps requiring nothing to be said.

Thirty-Second Congress—First Session.

WASHINGTON, June 26.
HOOVER—Barnett's amendment to the land bill was taken up and discussed. A motion to adjourn was lost; yeas 66, nays 86, and the bill was passed.

It appropriates to Missouri 3,000,000 acres, to Alabama 2,600,000, to Iowa 3,000,000, to Michigan and Louisiana, the same; to Mississippi 2,000,000, to Florida, the same; to Arkansas 3,000,000; to California the same; to Illinois 1,000,000; to Indiana all the lands not sold, located or reserved, and 2,000,000 additional to each of the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee, at the rate of 100 for each Senator and Representative in the thirty-third Congress; and to each organized Territory, and District of Columbia, nineteen thousand acres. The eleven first named are to apply their shares to railroads, and to the support of schools and useful purposes.

The House then resumed the contested election case, and adjourned without action.

IMPORTANT ANTI-SLAVERY MOVEMENT.

The following call for a national Free Soil Convention, is to be issued immediately from Washington:

National Convention.—Notice is hereby given that a National Convention of Delegates of the Free Democracy, will assemble at the city of Pittsburgh on Wednesday, the 11th day of August next, at noon, for the purpose of selecting candidates for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States.

Friends of the principles declared at Buffalo at the memorable Convention in August, 1848, are requested, within their respective States and Congressional Districts, to meet and elect delegates wherever the same has not already been done—each State being entitled to three times the number of its delegation in the Congress of the United States.

By order of the General Free Soil Committee.

(Signed,) SAMUEL LEWIS, Chm'n.

The New York Times announces what it says has thus far proved an infallible cure for cholera, thus:

"Sea captains who sail out of Liverpool now-a-days, assert that they care no more for Asiatic cholera than for ordinary colic or sickness of the stomach. They have a remedy which they pronounce infallible, and so accessible and simple as to relieve all apprehension of fatal results. We shall probably tell many of our readers nothing new when we state the prescription: Common salt one table-spoonful, red-pepper one tea-spoonful, a half-pint of hot water."

Majority Report of the Committee on Federal Relations.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Feb. 26, 1849.

MR. SPEAKER:

The undersigned, a majority of the Committee on Federal Relations, to whom was referred the Resolutions of the General Assembly of the State of Virginia and Florida, and also the Senate Resolutions by Mr. JACKSON, of Howard, upon the subject of Slavery, having had the same under consideration, beg leave to report that while in common with our sisters of the confederacy, we deeply deplore and regret the continual agitation of this exciting subject, by perhaps well-meaning, though misguided enthusiasts of the North, we still do not see the propriety of pledging ourselves to a sectional combination, such as is contemplated by the aforesaid Resolutions having in view the resistance, at all hazards, of any attempt on the part of the Congress of the United States, to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia, or to prohibit its introduction into the newly acquired Territories of the Union. We are not prepared to say, that we would not prefer this glorious Union, even with the Wilmot Provision, to its dissolution without it.

Having before us the warning voice of the Father of his Country, we deem it our most sacred duty, to cherish an immovable attachment to the National Union; to watch for its preservation with jealous anxiety, to discountenance even the suggestion, that it could in any event be abandoned, and indignantly to frown upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of the country from the rest.

With such a perception of our duty, both as citizens and representatives, inhibited from the parting address of that truly great and good man, we cannot feel authorized to recommend to your honorable body, a concurring response to the Resolutions which you have submitted to our consideration, but are disposed to leave, for the present at least, this grave and important question, to the wisdom, intelligence and patriotism of the people of the entire Union. Entertaining such views, we present to the consideration of the House, the following Resolutions, and recommend their passage:

Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

1st. That we regard the Constitution of the United States as the result of mutual compromise and concession between the States which formed it, and while we concede to Congress the power, as clearly delegated in that instrument, to make all needful rules and regulations for the government of Territories, the common property of the nation, we believe that in exercising such power, they should have due regard to the rights and interests of every section of the Union, and should be governed by the same wise and patriotic spirit of compromise which actuated the framers of the Constitution.

2d. That Congress has no power to enact laws affecting the institution of Slavery as it exists in any of the States of the Union, and although it possesses, under the Constitution, exclusive legislative power in the District of Columbia, we believe that an exercise of that power, such as the Abolition of Slavery therein, would be calculated to weaken the bonds of attachment between the North and the South, and by disturbing the peace and harmony, endanger the perpetuity of the Union.

3d. That all attempts by persons, factions or parties in the United States, to interfere with the internal policy, or institutions of any of the States, of which they are not citizens, should be regarded, as an unwarrantable, intermeddling with matter over which they have no legitimate control, and such attempts should be met by the good and law-abiding people of all the States, in the manner best calculated to arrest them and prevent their recurrence.

4th. That we have full confidence in the wisdom, integrity and patriotism of the Congress of the United States, and that in all its acts, which may in any manner be calculated to effect the institutions of Slavery, it will be guided alike, by the principles of justice, and the letter and spirit of the Constitution of the United States.

5th. That as we contemplate with patriotic pride, our great national power, the progressing prosperity and happiness of our people, already without a parallel in history, we look to the Union of these States with perfect confidence as the inexhaustible source of these blessings; and we cannot consent to legal either our aid or countenance to those who, by unpatriotic appeals to sectional prejudice, feelings or interests, endeavor to weaken its bonds, or impair its sacred obligations.

6th. That inheriting with our sister States a common legacy, we desire also to be united with them in a common destiny; and regardless of the railings of fanaticism, either in the North or South, we pledge ourselves, come what may, whether prosperity or adversity, weal or woe, still to stand by the Union.

7th. That copies of the foregoing report and resolutions be forwarded to the Governors of the States of Virginia and Florida, and to our Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States.

GEORGE C. BINGHAM, I. N. JONES, H. M. WOODYARD, H. B. DUNCAN.

Mr. Jones moved to amend by way of rider, by inserting the following as a substitute in lieu of the original resolutions:

"That Congress has no power under the Constitution to interfere with, or control the domestic institutions of the several States, and such States are the sole and proper judges of everything appertaining to their own affairs, not prohibited by the Constitution. That all efforts of the abolitionists, or others to induce Congress to interfere with

questions of slavery, or to take ineffectual steps in relation thereto, are calculated to lead the most alarming consequences, and that such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people, and endanger the stability and permanency of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend of our political institutions."

Which was rejected.

Mr. Birch offered the following substitute, which was laid on the table:

Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

1. That in the opinion of this legislature the question of slavery in the territories and the District of Columbia, cannot be properly, by action, calculated to arouse one section of the Union against another—we therefore consider all inflammatory appeals to the people on this subject as unwise and in conflict with the peace of our Union.

2. That we are decidedly opposed to any enactment on the part of Congress, prohibiting slavery in the newly acquired territories—believing as we do, that such legislation would tend to weaken the bonds of the Union, and impair the good feeling now existing between the States.

3. That whilst we express our decided opposition to the "Wilmot Provision," the people of Missouri have ever held and still assert that this is a government of majorities, except so far as restrained by the constitution, "that the power to amend any law of the United States, when assumed by a single State, is incompatible with the existence of the Union, contradicted expressly by the letter of their constitution, unauthorized by its spirit, inconsistent with every principle on which it was founded, and destructive of the great object for which it was formed; that the people of these United States are, for the purposes enumerated in their constitution, one people, and a single nation, having delegated full power to their common agents to preserve and defend their national interests, for the purpose of attaining the great end of all government, the safety and happiness of the governed; that the allegiance of the people is rightfully due, as it has been freely given to the General Government, to the extent of all the sovereign power expressly created to that government by the constitution; that the Supreme Court of the United States is the proper and only tribunal, in the last resort, for the decision of all cases in law and equity arising under the constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made by their authority, that resistance to the laws founded on the inherent and inalienable right of all men to resist oppression, is in its nature revolutionary, and extra constitutional."

Mr. Berryman moved to amend as follows:

Strike out all after the preamble and insert the following:

Resolved, That whilst we seriously question, as an original proposition, whether the constitution of the United States confers upon Congress the right to prohibit slavery in any of the territories of the U. States, yet as Congress has from time to time, exercised such power, and as compromises have been acquiesced in by the people of the United States, and as it is the opinion of all the most distinguished men of the south, who have thought and expressed themselves on this subject, as well as in other portions of the Union, that slavery would never extend north of latitude 36° 30' min. on this continent, we therefore earnestly and solemnly appeal to the people of this confederacy to be guided by the spirit of compromise and magnanimity that characterized our fathers in making the constitution, and which actuated the American Congress and the people in the passage of an act known as the "Missouri Compromise," and we believe it is the duty of all parties to religiously observe and carry out the spirit of its provisions.

2. Resolved, That the States of the Mississippi valley are bounded together in community of interests, commercially, socially and politically, and constituting as they do the heart of the American continent, and containing at this time, nearly one half of the population of the United States, should and must, at no distant day, exercise a potent influence in giving tone, character, and direction to our national legislation. Believing as we do, that the western and southern States must ever have an identity of interest, feeling and destiny, we ask of the people of those States, together with the lovers of the Union throughout the land, to join with and stand by us on this great conservative platform, and arrest the fire-brands hurled by the violent and fanatical portions of the north and the south into the consecrated temple of the American Union."

Which was, on motion, laid on the table.

We make the following extract from the proceedings in the Inquirer, of March 6, 1849.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, March 6, 1849.

Mr. Jones offered as a substitute the resolutions of the Baltimore Democratic Convention, which on motion of Mr. Wilkerson, were rejected.

Mr. Sims offered to amend the 5th resolution so as to leave it discretionary with Missouri how far she would co-operate with the Southern States. Rejected.

CHURCH IN SOUTH MISSOURI.—We learn from the Ste. Genevieve Plaindealer that the wheat harvest of that country has fairly set in, and the farmers are hard at work.

The wheat and rye this season, from all accounts look fine, and large crops and of excellent quality are expected. Corn is rather backward, owing to the great quantity of rain during the spring season; still what is planted looks well, and a very fair crop is looked for. Fruit is scarce and not very excellent.

From the St. Louis News.

Wm. A. Graham.

The nomination of Mr. Graham for the Vice Presidency is everywhere hailed with pleasure. The fortunes of the whig party in twice losing the President they had elected, have made it a matter of great concern with our party to have a true man on the ticket for Vice President. It has been found wise on our part to bestow as much care on the selection for the latter office as the former.

In choosing Wm. A. Graham in the present canvass, the most signal judgment has been displayed. Not that he is any better Whig, or more worthy man, or reliable politician, than his distinguished competitors for the post of honor. Happily for the Whig party, its ranks are filled with the greatest and purest men of the nation. But in all the attributes of a man of intellect, of true moral worth, of sincere manners, of irreproachable life, of unexceptionable honor and devoted patriotism, WILLIAM A. GRAHAM, of North Carolina, may well be compared with the best citizens of the Republic.

The National Intelligencer—that Nestor of the American press, whose able and faithful editor has lived through all the stormy periods of this Confederacy since the Revolution, and who has seen and known more of federal politics and politicians than any man that has ever lived at Washington, and who withal has ever possessed a clear head and honest heart to lead him to just conclusions as to the merits of the many statesmen who, from first to last, have figured in the legislative and Council Halls of the Republic—bestows unhesitating praise on the nomination of Mr. Graham. The following is his broad emphatic language:

"Wm. A. Graham, of North Carolina, received two hundred and thirty-two votes, and the entire vote of the body, and was declared the unanimous choice of the Convention for the second office of the Government. Nor could it have fallen on a more worthy gentleman in all our broad land; a statesman experienced in the Senate and the Cabinet, of high intelligence, of the most scrupulous honor, and unswerving character. He is the type of the virtuous and modest old North State, and his name will be a tower of strength there, and where ever his pure character is or shall be known."

The Louisville Journal, too, adds an endorsement of our distinguished nominee that any man in the Union might be proud to receive; for it comes as the voluntary tribute of Henry Clay, that illustrious head of the Whig party who, though dying, lives in the hearts of every patriot in America. In reference to Mr. Graham, the Journal says:

"There has never been in this country, or any country a better judge of men than Henry Clay, and we know his opinion of Mr. Graham. In 1848, after Gen. Taylor's election to the Presidency, a relative and friend of Gen. T. wrote to us asking us to say who, in our opinion, should be selected for the several Cabinet offices. Wishing to speak, if at all, advisedly as possible, we wrote to Mr. Clay for an expression of his views, and he replied that in four or five days he should be in Louisville, and that he could then talk with us freely upon the subject. When he came we had a full conversation with him, and in it he said that if he were President, he should certainly offer a place in his Cabinet to Gov. Graham, of North Carolina, and he passed at the same time a high eulogium upon the statesmanlike qualities of that distinguished gentleman."

HEN. JNO. G. MILLER.—A Democrat, who writes in the columns of the Columbia Statesman, says that Mr. Green has been tried in Congress and found not regardless of the duties of his high station.—He knows that Mr. John G. Miller has been the reverse, and therefore he will vote for the latter. Here is what the writer says:

"Again, lying aside Mr. Green's opposition to Benton, I shall vote against him because he did not attend to the interests of his constituents. I can name, if necessary, several gentlemen who went to Mr. Green some private business to be transacted, and who were treated with silent contempt.—Hon. John S. Phelps was prompt in his attention to their cause. In short, I shall vote against Mr. Green because he is more ardent in the promulgation of nullification and secession doctrine than attention to the interests of his constituents. I shall vote for John G. Miller because he has been, and is a better representative of the interests of the people or Missouri than Mr. Green."

"Dang me if I don't believe the world's a wheelbarrow," said the jolly innkeeper as he rolled along the pavement, "and I'm the wheel revolving on the axis."—"Now I'm in the mud," said he as he fell head long in the gutter, "and now I'm on dry land," as he fetched up on the curb stone. His concluding remark, as his boots followed his head down an open cellar way, was "now the wheel and axle is broken and the wheelbarrow is out of repair."

George Peabody, Esq., the eminent London banker, has given to the town of Danvers, (Mass.) which is his native place, the magnificent sum of twenty thousand dollars for the establishment of a Lyceum and Library, and the erection of the necessary buildings. The letter containing the announcement of this donation was read at the dinner table on the occasion of the centennial celebration on Wednesday, and the gift called forth the warmest expression of gratitude on the part of the inhabitants.

The fine steamer John Simonds, lately finished at St. Louis, is said to have cost over \$400,000.

ENCOURAGE HOME MANUFACTURES.
New Administration—Wool Carding and Weaving.
THE UNDERSIGNED begs to announce that he has purchased of Mr. D. L. Hays, at the Point, north Glasgow, his Carding Machine, and is PREPARED TO CARD WOOL, with promptness and neatness. He is also prepared to do all kinds

COUNTRY WEAVING, and pledges himself in both branches, to attend to all orders in a workmanlike manner.
Ferryage paid on all Wool from Saline.—Wool received at Mr. Carson's Tin Shop, Glasgow.
JOHN SUTLIFF.
April 15, 1852—4f

DR. W. T. DAMERON
Huntsville, Mo.
OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL SERVICES to the citizens of Huntsville, and vicinity.
Office over McCampbell, Coates & Smith, store rooms.
Huntsville, Aug. 4, 1851—4f

DOCTORS VAUGHAN & CAMPBELL, have associated themselves in the practice of Medicine, &c., &c. Office next door to Dr. V's residence.
August 7, 1851.

F. A. SAVAGE,
DEALER IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, BOOTS AND SHOES, Hats, Caps, Hards and Queensware, Nails, &c., &c.
WATER STREET, GLASGOW, MO.

CARLOS BOARDMAN,
Attorney at Law, Linneus, Linn County, Mo.
WILL continue the practice of the Law, in Linn and the adjoining counties. All business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention.
April 3, 1851.

LOGAN D. DAMERON,
DEALER IN Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Water Street, Glasgow, Mo.
KEEPS constantly on hand a general assortment of seasonable goods.

JOHN C. CRAWLEY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, GLASGOW, MO.
WILL give prompt attention to all business entrusted to him in the Courts of Howard and adjoining counties.
Office with Drs. Vaughan & Campbell.
Glasgow, June 19, 1851—4f

PREWITT & HENRY,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, FAYETTE, MO.
WILL attend to all business entrusted to them in Howard, and the counties adjoining. Particular attention paid to collecting.
Office in Criger's Frame building two doors above the Receiver's Office.
November 15, 1849—4f

G. H. BURKHARTT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, HUNTSVILLE, MO.
WILL practice law in the counties of Randolph, Chariton, Howard, Boone, Monroe, Adair and Schuyler. All business entrusted to him will receive his prompt attention.
Office in the second story above McCampbell & Coate's store.
Oct 21—3f

THOS. SHACKELFORD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, GLASGOW, MO.
WILL practice in the Courts of Howard, Saline, Cooper, Randolph and Chariton counties. Office on First Street.

MEDICAL CARD.
DRS. POWELL & BOWERS have associated themselves together, in the practice of Medicine, and will give prompt attention to all calls. No extra charge for consultation, where either of them are employed.
Cambridge, Jan 22, 1852

BROWN, THATCH & HART,
DEALERS IN Fine Clothing and Gentlemen's FURNISHING GOODS.
166, Main Street, St. Louis, Mo.
Nov. 6, 1851.

John Triplett, J. M. McFadin, Miles Sells,
TRIPLETT, McFADIN & CO.,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
No. 10, Commercial Street,
(Between Vine and Washington Avenue.)
ST. LOUIS, MO.

WILL give prompt and personal attention to sales of TOBACCO, HEMP, BACON, LARD, GRAIN, &c., shipped to them, and will make liberal cash advances same when required.
January 22, 1852—6m

F. W. DIGGES & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
(Corner of Market and First Street.)
GLASGOW, MO.

DR. H. WALKER,
OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of the place and vicinity.
Office at Dr. Henderson's Drug Store, and residence at the Glasgow House, at one of which places he can always be found, when not professionally absent.
Glasgow, Jan 15, 1852

SMITH & MATTHEWS,
CABINET MAKERS.
Water Street, Glasgow.
Will make to order, in the neatest and most fashionable style, and from the best materials all kinds of FURNITURE.
Particular attention paid to making COFFINS. Also—Patent Metallic Coffins kept constantly on hand.
Shop second door above the Post Office.
May 27, 1851.

GLASGOW HOUSE,
OPPOSITE STEAM BOAT LANDING.
Water street, Glasgow, Mo.
THIS large and commodious house is open for the reception of travellers and resident boarders. Having procured a competent assistant, the proprietor feels confident that entire satisfaction will be given to all.

Good stables conveniently situated attended by careful hostlers. Stage office for the East, West, and North also kept here.
Bar supplied with choice Liquors, Wines, and Cigars.
May 6, 1852. EMILY A. CHILES.

DAGUERRETYPE APPARATUS FOR SALE.
A CAMERA, of good size and great power, together with a lot of stock, such as plates, chemicals, and fixtures will be sold cheap. Apply to D. H. WITT, near Fayette.
June 10